

Post-Dispatch Advertisers Deserve the Patronage of Post-Dispatch Readers

CRYING FOR FOOD

The Freezing Temperature Is Still Causing Wide-spread Suffering.

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES IN NEED OF BOTH FOOD AND FUEL.

Relief Measure Insufficient to Supply the Wants of the Needy.

MAYOR WALBRIDGE HAS DECIDED THAT HE WILL DO NOTHING.

One Child Perished in Its Mother's Arms From Exposure.

WAGON LOADS OF SUPPLIES SENT TO THE POLICE STATIONS.

If the Severe Winter Weather Continues Many Must Die of Hunger and Cold If More Extensive Relief Is Not Given.

The cry of the poor for clothing, fuel and food is still ringing in the ears of the charitable.

The cold wave has not abated. Every hour of its continuance rubs the physical anguish of the unfortunate.

Despite the spontaneous outburst of charity that came after reading the terrible stories of suffering in Tuesday's Post-Dispatch thousands still feel the pangs of starvation, cold and exposure.

The situation is one for individual charity. The three relief associations, which have been supporting a great number of unfortunate throughout the winter, have had to reduce their efforts in behalf of the own clientele. They have not the means to effectually extend the circle of their benevolence.

No help will be proffered by the city authorities. Mayor Walbridge, after giving the matter "deep thought," as he expressed it, has forwarded a donation of \$100 to the Chief of Police and thrown up his hands.

Chief Harrigan has made a charity corps of his department, but he depends entirely on the benevolence of citizens for means to alleviate distress.

His men are doing a noble work. Capt. Joyce, particularly, the grizzled commander of the Fourth District, at Seventh and Carr streets, is showing himself a true father of the poor.

The only way in which the police can be aided is by personal donations of money and clothes. Whatever is given must be given quickly.

Sweetest of all charity is that of personal service. Post-Dispatch reporters in their search for the unfortunate Wednesday came across women in silks and sealskins trudging through the slums. They were ministering, angels, leaving comfort and happiness in their wake.

More should follow their example. Those who are suffering most keenly now are not the chronic applicants for charity.

In the tenement districts it develops that thousands have been living by the kindness of neighbors, who themselves stood in need of a helping hand.

The only way to reach these deserving unfortunates is by personal investigation. The death list has already begun.

Tuesday night Mrs. Mary Kelley, a widow who works ten hours a day to feed her three little children, sat over the bedside of her dying baby in a cheerless room.

She had no supper and her two other starving children had cried themselves to sleep. The sick infant seemed to suffer as that it was "wrapped" in her threadbare shawl, her only covering from the cruel weather, and ran with it to the City Hospital.

An hour later it died. The doctor said hunger and starvation had killed it.

If the cold weather lasts this tragedy may be repeated in a hundred other homes.

Still Mayor Walbridge does not consider the situation serious enough to call for official action.

associations are going to cope with it unless there is a great increase of donations. I cannot understand how people of means can sleep in their warm beds without giving all they can spare when they know there is so much destitution and suffering.

"I hear that Mayor Walbridge thinks of calling a public meeting to raise funds. I think it is the right thing to do. An arrangement could be made with the officers of the Provident Association and the St. Vincent de Paul Society to receive donations at some central point.

"This is being done in other cities, and should be done here.

"It might be sufficient for the present if a formal call for donations were made, signed by the Mayor and leading business and professional men.

"It is a great mistake, though, for the work of relief to be divided up between two associations. The Provident and St. Vincent de Paul should combine. The Provident Association extends help without regard to sect and there is danger of unscrupulous persons receiving aid from both.

"Men engaged in such a great work should lose sight of ecclesiastical distinctions."

Mayor Walbridge said he did not think a semi-official appeal would be as effective as the appeals which are being made by the associations themselves.

"Continued cold for Wednesday night, but warmer and fair weather for Thursday," is the forecast of the Weather Bureau.

That message means a faint gleam of hope and sunshine for the thousands of homes where want and hunger prevail.

At the same time the Coal Trust wears a frown on its countenance for fear that the sky may throw gentle beams of warmth again and decrease the now stringent need for fuel.

However, the backbone of this arctic wave has not been broken. Oh, no. Not even a vertebrae has been displaced. The string of prismatic icicles are hanging over the land, from the Rockies to the Atlantic Coast, and from the Arctic Circle on down to the warm straits around the Gulf.

The only region where balmy sunshine is found is in the extreme southeastern portion of the United States.

The weather forecasters who are employed by Uncle Sam are conservative and careful in making future predictions. They won't talk for a period longer than twenty-four hours ahead. Hence, the weather forecasters say they don't know how long this cold spell will only a blow at the Arctics, but a severe one at the coffee retailers, and the latter feel aggrieved because the Havemeyers had cut into that trade by placing coffee in department stores at a less price than they can buy it.

They threaten to join the Arctics in the fight.

AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS.

A Site for Headquarters Bought in California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The purchase by E. B. Rambo of 132 acres of land on Point Loma is said to be with the view of locating the headquarters of the Theosophical Society of America at this point. Mr. Rambo represents a New York and English syndicate. The price paid for the land was \$12,000.

Continued on second page.



AT PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS.

CUTTING COFFEE RATES.

The Havemeyers Carry the War Into Retail Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Arbuckle and Sugar Trust fight in the coffee market has been carried into the retail market. After the Havemeyers bought the Woolson Spice Company's plant at Toledo, O., a month ago, arrangements it seems were made to throw a large quantity of coffee onto the market at a price below wholesale rates.

The effect of it was seen when the department stores in New York and Brooklyn offered one brand at 16 cents a pound, which is about 5 cents less than the usual retail price and 2 cents less than the regular wholesale price. It is said that in less than ten hours 10,000 packages had been sold in New York and 6,000 in Brooklyn.

This was not only a blow at the Arctics, but a severe one at the coffee retailers, and the latter feel aggrieved because the Havemeyers had cut into that trade by placing coffee in department stores at a less price than they can buy it.

They threaten to join the Arctics in the fight.

AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS.

A Site for Headquarters Bought in California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The purchase by E. B. Rambo of 132 acres of land on Point Loma is said to be with the view of locating the headquarters of the Theosophical Society of America at this point. Mr. Rambo represents a New York and English syndicate. The price paid for the land was \$12,000.

Continued on second page.

ARE THE LAWYERS IN CONTEMPT?

OPINIONS ON THE DUESTROW MOTION FOR A REHEARING.

SUPREME COURT IMPUGNED.

Allegation Made That the Court Did Not Read the Record in the Duestrow Case.

There was a large amount of discussion in legal circles Wednesday over the proposed motion for a new hearing for Duestrow. The point at issue was whether Duestrow's attorneys could claim that Division No. 2 of the Supreme Court had ignored the record in the case without running the risk of being in contempt of court.

Some thought that the allegations in the motion were too broad. Others took an opposite view, and Judge Zachrist merely said: "Let the motion be made, and in a short time we will discover what the court thinks of it."

"The attorneys for Duestrow cannot possibly be in contempt—provided they can prove what they claim," said Chester H. Krum. "Otherwise, I think that they would be running large chances."

Ex-Judge Theodore B. Harvey did not think that any serious results would follow the motion.

"I do not think the attorneys are in the least danger," said he. "The law provides that the record in a case shall be read by the Appellate Court. This, the attorneys for Duestrow claim, was not done."

Their contention is that the court's opinion was formed from the statement of fact presented by the counsel for the State. It is said that some testimony not in the record, but set forth in the statement made by the State, was embodied in the opinion. Two or three instances of this are cited by the attorneys for Duestrow, but even then they may have been in error.

Court. They may have been in error, but even then they may have been in error.

But I do not think the attorneys run the least risk of being held in contempt of court. They have the right to ask the court for all they think is due their client. This they always do in a respectful manner, and are not in danger of losing their heads, no matter what the allegations may be.

Marshall F. McDonald takes Judge Harvey's view of the case. He thinks that if a mistake has been made in the manner claimed by the attorneys for Duestrow, the court will be willing to make amends.

Gov. Johnson tells me that some of the evidence quoted in the opinion is not mentioned in the record on file in the Supreme Court, but was evidence brought out at a former trial of the case. If this be true, it is indeed quite a grave mistake.

As a usual thing the court is not supposed to read all of the record in a case. There are hundreds of pages of matter that mean nothing, and it would be a waste of time to read them. One of the rules of the court is that each side make a statement of their case. In this manner the strong points of each are brought out, and it is to these that the court confines itself.

I presume that the court placed confidence in that portion of the State's brief referred to as being erroneous, and for that reason quoted them. If the court was imposed upon, there is no doubt that the mistake will be rectified. I think the court will make it extreme discomfort for the man who made the statement of alleged facts.

For this reason, I do not think the gentlemen will be in the least danger in making the motion referred to. They claim that their client is entitled to a new hearing, and that the court should carefully read the entire record in the case. This is what they will ask for, and I do not see that they could be considered in contempt of court."

The motion for a rehearing is not yet complete. Gov. Johnson, John W. Bush and Charles T. Noland are busy finishing it up. They expect to forward it to Jefferson City Wednesday afternoon.

JAPANESE CONVERT.

Mr. Akayama Studied a Bible He Found in His Hotel Room.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—As the result of studying a Bible that he found in his room at the Sturtevant House here, Mr. Akayama, a high caste Japanese, became a convert to the Christian religion. Mr. Akayama is the Second Secretary of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg. On Jan. 14 he arrived in New York and obtained quarters at the Sturtevant.

While there he picked up a Bible and soon was deeply engrossed in its contents. He sent for one of the proprietors of the house and asked to be told about the Christian religion.

Mr. Bang sent for a personal friend, the Rev. John Lewis Clark, of the Marble Collegiate Church. For three days the clergyman spent much time with the Japanese.

Mr. Akayama expressed a desire to be baptized, but the Rev. Mr. Clark admonished him to take ample time. The Japanese said he must receive the rite of baptism before his return to Japan, for which place he was to start on Friday last.

Mr. Clark at last acquiesced, and at the session on Thursday last of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America he was baptized. The ladies of the Missionary Board presented him with a handsome copy of the Bible.

FORGED PASSES.

Capture of Wm. Burke, Who Objected to Paying Railroad Fare.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The capture in this city of William Burke, alias McKenna, for forging an order for passes on the Lackawanna Railway, promises to be a more important capture than at first supposed. Detectives have found traces of his work all along the line from Chicago to New York and in the Southwest, and it is alleged that Burke even forged Chauncey M. Depue's name for transportation on the New York Central.

In his trunk was found a complete outfit for printing and forging railroad passes and orders on different roads throughout the country.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Coal Miners Are Dead and Three Will Die.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.—An explosion in the Smock mines of Hurst & Co., last night killed two miners and injured seven others, three of whom will die.

The explosion was caused by the liberation of gas, which was ignited by the open lamps of the miners. A large piece of coal, which was undermined by dynamite, released a pocket of gas and the explosion followed.

FOR STEVENS' MURDER.

Ed Coburn Under Arrest at Chillicothe, Mo.

GAS EXPOSITION.

Will Show the Ramifications of a Great Industry.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—After many months of preparation the National Gas Exposition, the first of its kind ever held in this city, is ready for the formal opening to-night.

The exposition is intended to illustrate the present progress and the wonderful variety of uses to which gas is now put, just as the electrical exhibition of last spring demonstrated what had been accomplished in that science. A feature of the exposition is a remarkable tower of gas and glass and iron, sixty feet in height, and which is illuminated by over 3,000 open jets. There are a large number of appliances of great ingenuity that aid in demonstrating the uses to which gas may be applied.

WANTED IN OHIO.

A Jefferson City Prisoner Thought to Be a Murderer.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Chief of Police Henderson holds a man here who gives his name as Dubois. A man by that name is wanted in Cincinnati for murder, and this man answers the description exactly. The Chief thinks he has the right man.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR AND COLD.

The Weather Bureau forecasts are as follows:

For St. Louis and vicinity—Fair and comfortable, with light snow or rain, slightly warmer Thursday.

Missouri—Generally fair Wednesday night and Thursday; continued cold.

Illinois—Snow Wednesday afternoon and night; Thursday probably fair; continued cold.

The cold wave still persists generally except on the Atlantic Coast, although there has been a rise in the temperatures of from 4 to 10 degrees in the Lake Region, the central valleys and the Northwest. There has been a further fall in the West, Southwest and South. The temperatures are again below zero in Kansas and 10 degrees below the freezing point on the Gulf Coast.

Snows have been general except in the Northwest.

The low area in the Southwest has dissipated and high pressures again prevail except on the Atlantic Coast.

POST-DISPATCH THERMOMETER

HOLDING BACK THEIR FIRE.

LOBBY TURNS LOOSE THE FELLOW SERVANT BILL.

SENATE LIKELY TO PASS IT.

Railroads Will Concentrate Their Strength Against the Bills Which Reduce Rates.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—The overwhelming victory of the Avery fellow servant bill in the House yesterday is the subject of comment among the legislators here. In voting against the bill, Representative Walmsley of Kansas City put himself on record as the only man who would openly outrage public sentiment. Why he voted as he did, is not explained. Mr. Walmsley said "No" in a very low voice, and he appeared to be surprised when he found that he was the only one who voted against the bill. The Post-Dispatch correspondent asked Mr. Walmsley if it was a fact that he voted against the fellow servant bill. He replied that he had voted as recorded, but he vouchsafed no explanation of his action.

No sooner had the bill been passed in the House than it was rushed over to the Senate for its first reading. Owing to an executive session it could not be given an immediate reading.

There is much speculation here as to what kind of a bill will get through the Senate. Some people doubt the proposition that the railroad lobby has given up the fight on the Avery bill and the chances that it will pass without further protest from that potent body. The only reason that is advanced for this untoward movement on the part of the lobby is the fact that the railroad people generally consider the freight and passenger reduction rate bill paramount in importance. The passage of the fellow-servant bill has come to be regarded as a public enemy.

The idea of a genuine fellow-servant bill of the fact that the Democratic party has so emphatically declared in favor of fellow-servant legislation, then seems to be no avenue of escape for the Democratic statesmen. And, in this connection, it is interesting to remember that the Legislature in both branches is Democratic.

The idea of a genuine fellow-servant bill getting through the Missouri Senate seems strange to the majority of people who are acquainted with the institution. Yet, according to present indications, that is exactly what is going to happen.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

Representative Smith of St. Louis denies that he is opposed to the bill. He says he is, as he reported. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent Mr. Smith expressed himself heartily in favor of the Avery bill with general amendments. I am in favor of it. In short, I am in favor of the bill.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER.
CHARLES H. JONES,
Editor and Manager.
Office 513 Olive Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS
Daily and Sunday—Per Week.....10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....45 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....\$5.00
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum.....\$6.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....45 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....\$5.00
Sundays—Per Annum.....\$2.00
Sundays—Per Month.....15 Cents
Sundays—Per Year.....\$1.80
Weekly—One Year.....\$5.00 Cents

Daily and Sunday by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 15 cents a week, or 10 cents a month. Remit by money order, or registered letter. Don't send checks on your local bank. The price of the Post-Dispatch outside of St. Louis is 2 CENTS per copy daily and 3 CENTS per copy Sunday. It is charged a higher rate than this will please some to us, giving name of road or place and number. Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Address all communications to
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis as second class matter.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Business Office.....4064
Editorial Room.....4065
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 513 Olive Street, New York, 40 Tribune Building, New York, 400.
400 Broadway, New York, 400.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HAGAN—Continued.
OLYMPIC—Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile."
HAYLINS—Frank Bush, "Girl Wanted."
CENTURY—James Herne, "Shore Acres."
STANDARD—Vanity Fair.
HOPKINS—Continued.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.
HAGAN—Continued.
HAYLINS—Frank Bush, "Girl Wanted."
CENTURY—James Herne, "Shore Acres."
STANDARD—Vanity Fair.
HOPKINS—Continued.

BRADLEY MARTIN'S EXCUSE.

Mr. Bradley Martin is being aided by all the "chapters" and most of the plutocratic newspapers in his endeavor to excuse the expenditure of \$240,000 on a single ball, on the ground that it will give employment to a number of people. It is something to have forced Bradley Martin and his world into defending themselves. The Bradley Martins of Louis XVI's time did not deem it expedient to excuse their extravagance, though it is doubtful if any of them made such a vulgar and ostentatious display in the face of wholesale destitution as our modern moneycrats dare to indulge in.

Thoughtful people everywhere must reject the Bradley Martin excuse, or treat it as an aggravation of the offense. It is the same kind of excuse as for foolish persons have been heard to offer in speaking of confagurations and pestilences. The one "makes trade good" by sweeping away a quantity of the products of labor, and the other relieves the pressure upon the labor market and so raises wages.

The servants who misused the talents entrusted to them by their judges, neglecting opportunities for doing good with those talents. The principle that "to him that hath much, of him shall much be required" is still a true principle. The Bradley Martins will be judged for the good they might have done, directly and with a good motive, not by the paterfamilias they may have accomplished in the work of wholesale squandering and display.

ANOTHER SHERMAN SCHEME.

Are we to have another Sherman law as a means of solving the financial difficulties with which the McKinley Administration will have to deal?

Senator Sherman has written a letter to John F. Larkin of Cincinnati, in answer to one in which Larkin developed a scheme to save the country. The Larkin scheme is as much like the disastrous and repudiated Sherman Bullion Purchase scheme as the McKinley Administration. What Larkin proposes is that national banks shall issue notes up to 90 per cent of the silver bullion they have deposited in the Treasury, the bullion to be credited to the banks at its gold value. Not only may existing banks renew their charters on those terms, but new banks may become incorporated and issue money on the same basis. Just how far this inflation of corporation paper money is to go Mr. Larkin does not say.

Senator Sherman indorses the plan unreservedly. He commits himself absolutely to its support. While he will not go in Congress to champion it, he may infer from his ready approval of it, that it or some similar measure will have the support of the McKinley Administration. Like causes produce like effects. If the purchase of silver bullion was wrong in 1893 it cannot be right any other year. If it was prolific of disaster then, how can it be made to produce confidence and prosperity, especially when it is to be made the means of conveying to private corporations the power to issue money? The country, we think, is rapidly learning a lesson it will not soon forget.

NEW DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS.

The Republican General Assembly of Illinois is to redistrict the State on Congressional and legislative lines.

It will be interesting to see how they go about it. The present apportionment was based on the returns of the Presidential election of 1882. The Democrats would not risk the landslide returns of 1892 and they were wise in that action. They are in much better position now, as a minority body in the Legislature, because of it.

But we are in an era of rapid political evolution. The election returns of 1882 no longer serve as a landmark. In fact, there are no landmarks. The Illinois Republicans, in making a new apportionment, will be sailing out on an unknown sea without rudder or compass. They will surely avoid the fatality of taking the returns of 1886 as a guide. We cannot think it possible that they will try to erect fifty-one new legislative districts and twenty-two Congressional districts or such insecure, misleading, fraudulent and altogether untrustworthy figures as the Republican poll at the late election discloses. They know too much of politics for that. But if they cannot begin at 20, where can they begin with any greater

degree of safety or assurance of desired results?

The right of the Republicans to redistrict the State is hardly open to question. Such action may be opposed to public policy, but it will not be illegal. And it is certain to be interesting. Jack Tanner will boss the job, and we may be certain that the future will bring us the consolation of surveying the ruins of the house that Jack built.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, CITIZEN.
Mr. McKinley has done himself credit in writing to the committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies at Washington that he thinks it would show both poor taste and a lack of humanity, in such times as this, to spend \$50,000 on an inaugural ball.

It required no small degree of moral courage and costly social function is proposed to tell those in charge of the arrangements that he does not approve of their work. Mr. McKinley is in a delicate position. It is safe to say that but few men would have been capable of doing as he has done, however strongly they may have entertained the views he has expressed to the committee in language polite but not to be misunderstood.

Not only does he clearly state his objection to the spending of such a sum of money in mere ostentatious display at a time when starvation and destitution are appalling in their extent, but he goes further and suggests that the \$50,000 already contributed or pledged be devoted to charitable work. He points out, too, where it could be used with the largest degree of beneficence. He suggests that \$25,000 of it be spent in alleviating distress in our great cities, that \$15,000 be sent to famine and plague-stricken India, and \$10,000 to the oppressed and impoverished Armenians.

All honor to William McKinley, citizen.

AMENDING THE ELECTION LAW.

Senator Lancaster has offered in the Senate several bills amending the election law which was operative in St. Louis and Kansas City at the last election for the first time. The most important of these amendments is that prohibiting the placing of a number on the ballot, corresponding with the number placed opposite the voter's name in the list of voters which the election officers are required to keep. Unfortunately, this proposed amendment seems to be in conflict with the following provision in the State Constitution of Missouri:

Article 3, Section 3. Elections; How conducted and Contested.—All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter has voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding; provided, that in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The other proposed amendments are less important, but are in line of perfecting the law. One of them cures a number of the defects in that part of the law providing for registration which experience has developed. Another provides for the increase of the pay of judges and clerks of election to \$5 per day instead of \$2 per day. This is in the interest of the voter in this more than made up by the reduction of the number of registration days from three to two.

An amendment that should by all means be adopted is the one providing that the polls shall be kept open until 5 o'clock p. m. Instead of being closed at 5 o'clock. This is in the interest of the voter by the laboring men and clerks. There can be no reasonable objection to it, except on the part of those who wish to see the suffrage restricted as much as possible.

No one, even in the East, would accuse the conservative Springfield (Mass.) Republican of anarchical ideas. That able scheme to save the country. The Larkin scheme is as much like the disastrous and repudiated Sherman Bullion Purchase scheme as the McKinley Administration.

Senator Sherman has written a letter to John F. Larkin of Cincinnati, in answer to one in which Larkin developed a scheme to save the country. The Larkin scheme is as much like the disastrous and repudiated Sherman Bullion Purchase scheme as the McKinley Administration. What Larkin proposes is that national banks shall issue notes up to 90 per cent of the silver bullion they have deposited in the Treasury, the bullion to be credited to the banks at its gold value. Not only may existing banks renew their charters on those terms, but new banks may become incorporated and issue money on the same basis. Just how far this inflation of corporation paper money is to go Mr. Larkin does not say.

Senator Sherman indorses the plan unreservedly. He commits himself absolutely to its support. While he will not go in Congress to champion it, he may infer from his ready approval of it, that it or some similar measure will have the support of the McKinley Administration. Like causes produce like effects. If the purchase of silver bullion was wrong in 1893 it cannot be right any other year. If it was prolific of disaster then, how can it be made to produce confidence and prosperity, especially when it is to be made the means of conveying to private corporations the power to issue money? The country, we think, is rapidly learning a lesson it will not soon forget.

NEW DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS.
The Republican General Assembly of Illinois is to redistrict the State on Congressional and legislative lines.

It will be interesting to see how they go about it. The present apportionment was based on the returns of the Presidential election of 1882. The Democrats would not risk the landslide returns of 1892 and they were wise in that action. They are in much better position now, as a minority body in the Legislature, because of it.

But we are in an era of rapid political evolution. The election returns of 1882 no longer serve as a landmark. In fact, there are no landmarks. The Illinois Republicans, in making a new apportionment, will be sailing out on an unknown sea without rudder or compass. They will surely avoid the fatality of taking the returns of 1886 as a guide. We cannot think it possible that they will try to erect fifty-one new legislative districts and twenty-two Congressional districts or such insecure, misleading, fraudulent and altogether untrustworthy figures as the Republican poll at the late election discloses. They know too much of politics for that. But if they cannot begin at 20, where can they begin with any greater

degree of safety or assurance of desired results?

The right of the Republicans to redistrict the State is hardly open to question. Such action may be opposed to public policy, but it will not be illegal. And it is certain to be interesting. Jack Tanner will boss the job, and we may be certain that the future will bring us the consolation of surveying the ruins of the house that Jack built.

ante-election promises and would vote right if they had a present opportunity.

We already have high tariff rates. If Mr. McKinley is to bring prosperity through the tariff, he will have to raise the rates to practical prohibition. That would be the logical thing for a high tariff theorist to do.

Riding miles on a cold, packed platform in zero weather may not be destructive to robust people, but it is death to most others. The platform packed passenger needs a vestibule as well as the motor-man.

A large newspaper circulation in dull times indicates to advertisers that the newspaper keeping it up and increasing it is the popular favorite. See the Post-Dispatch's prosperous lists.

If, in the face of Missouri's great Democratic majority, there is such a rush of Republicans for office, what might we not have seen if the State had been carried for McKinley?

The Ohio Supreme Court has declared constitutional the collateral inheritance tax law. There is a gradual progress to something more like equity in property legislation.

The Legislature should pay no attention to Democrats or Republicans who go to Jefferson City to save the present odious management of the St. Louis schools.

St. Louis has been fortunate in not having snow as well as cold to battle with during the big cold snap. A deep snow would have greatly aided our troubles.

The rate of interest in Kansas is to be lowered from 10 to 8 per cent. It is hard to see how, under the gold standard, farmers are to pay 8 per cent.

Prophet Hicks will not have to exile himself to Medicine Hat. Yesterday's weather was down to the figures of the most daring prognosticators.

Gov. Tanner is so busy with a list of applicants for office that he may allow them to forget the remorse he ought to feel for deserting Madden.

As Senator Sherman has stepped aside for Mr. Hanna now, might not Mr. Hanna, four years hence, expect Mr. McKinley to step aside also?

The gowns pictured in fake newspapers as those Mrs. McKinley will wear at the inauguration have not been made. This is very cheap faking.

Mr. McKinley will perhaps want the credit of the prosperity brought to ice men, coal men and plumbers by the wave from Medicine Hat.

It is important that the Bradley-Martins should outdo the Vanderbilts. May we not look presently for a Bradley-Martin University?

Chauncey Depew wants the British mission, but perhaps the age of Mr. Depew's best stories is better known in London than he supposes.

Lyman J. Gage as a golden apple in the Treasury picture does not please the Republican party so well as would a straight Republican.

Walmley's lonely vote in the House against the Fellow Servant bill has given that statesman a rather unpleasant conspicuity.

The cemetery morgue, which is to make it impossible that any one shall be buried alive, cannot be too soon established.

George Gould predicts better times. Let all the prophets speak now. There is a universal demand for a change.

The fatal falling fire wall is added to the other disastrous incidents of the extreme cold.

If, as Weyler says, Cuba is pacified, it is because he has slaughtered all the pacificos.

Gov. Tanner is proceeding with the work of completing a political tomb for himself.

That useful and much abused artisan, the plumber, is now having his innings.

There is no way to correct Criminal Judge Murphy but to abolish his court.

Why Woman Rebels.

From the New York Press.
The reason why women do not like to remove their hats in a theater is plain. Without looking glasses they can never get them on again after the play. Women can adjust their skirts, their bodices, their corollaries, their jewelry and their hair without the aid of a mirror, but there never lived one of the sex who could satisfactorily put on her hat without seeing its reflection.

Another Battle.

From the Detroit Free Press.
danced before the officers of the army." Said the first ballet girl, as she made an in-shoot with her nose.

"In the Mexican or the Revolutionary war?" murmured the second ballet girl; and the manager had to call in assistance.

Not in a Trance.

From the Washington Post.
When Hon. Dick Kien completes the arrangements for the Filley obsequies it will be just like Chauncey to rise in his white cravat and start a riot among the mourners.

A Suggestion.

From the Detroit News.
The repeated failures of attempts to record a prize fight by means of the kitescope suggest the advisability of trying the phonograph.

SLEIGHING.

From the New York Evening Journal.
I LOVE to hear the sleigh bells tinkle in the air. I love to see the sleigh driver's face as he looks at me. I love to see the sleigh driver's face as he looks at me. I love to see the sleigh driver's face as he looks at me.



GEN. LEWIS THE RIGHT MAN.
HIS APPOINTMENT PLEASES THE BEST CLASSES.
WHAT THE GOSSIPS SAY.
A Possibility That Chief Harrigan May Not Be Reappointed When His Term Expires.

MRS. JENNIE C. CHAYS.
This lady has just been elected President of the Minneapolis School Board, after serving four years as a member, being voted by the men members as a reward for faithful service. She is an active club woman, secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of Plymouth church, and for eight years was a teacher in the public schools.

MEN OF MARK.

Prof. Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins University has received official notice from the President of the Italian Society of Science that the Matteucci gold medal has been conferred upon him in honor of his distinguished attainments in physics.

Sardou's hobby is building himself houses. In this way he delights in spending his wealth. On the outskirts of Nice he spent \$250,000 on a great stone foundation for a palace, but was prevented from completing it because it would interfere with the view from a fort.

Prof. B. K. Emerson of Amherst College will visit St. Petersburg next August as a delegate to the International geological congress to be held in that city. The delegates will be guests of the Czar during their stay, and will be accompanied by him on a trip through the Ural Mountains and an excursion to the Caspian Sea, including the oil wells, and to Mount Ararat and Sebastopol.

Jonathan Drake, who died at Loomister, Mass., a few days ago, was an active abolitionist. He was a personal friend of Garrison, Wendell Phillips and George Thompson. M. P. and his house was a station of the "Underground Railway," through which slaves made their escape from the South. When the noted shaduck escaped from Boston Court House in 1851 he went straight to Loomister and was sheltered by Drake, who dressed the negro in woman's clothes, and assisted him to Canada. James Jackson, a slave of Jefferson Davis, was also befriended in a similar manner.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Eleanor Duse has been playing in Berlin and received an ovation at the bar in St. Louis. He comes from the old Lewis family of Virginia, although he is a Tennesseean. He came to Missouri 15 years ago and read law in the office of his uncle, ex-Gov. Francis Pickens. He was a member of Gov. Francis's staff.

Mrs. F. N. Judson, in speaking of Gen. Lewis, said: "I think the appointment of Gen. Lewis is a good one. He is well qualified for the position. He is a man of high character, an efficient member. It is very proper that we should have a man of his caliber in the position of Chief of Police."

Much rivalry is said to exist between Mr. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Bradley Martin in the matter of balls, and the pedigree of each in matter of speculation. Mr. Belmont never was in the best Mobile society. His family name is F. M. one of the first families of Mobile.

Sigmora Cousine of South America, the richest woman in the world, has copper and silver mines that yield her an income of \$100,000 a month, and coal mines that net \$30,000 a month, while her stock farms produce more revenue than all her other property together. She also owns a fleet of steamships and immense bodies of land.

Cecil Chamblaine, who is now in London, occupies a prominent place among the women composers of to-day. She is a brilliant pianist, but is known chiefly through her compositions, which have been published in large numbers.

Police Board Gen. Lewis' record is upright and honest; he has great ability, and withal a thorough comprehension of the duties of his office. I prophesy that he will make one of the best Police Commissioners that the city has ever had.

Gen. Lewis is receiving hosts of friends who come to congratulate him in his office. His mail also overflows with hearty congratulations.

To a Post-Dispatch man who wanted an interview, Gen. Lewis said: "I have nothing to say just now. I have not been consulted, and I do not care to express my views as to any policy at this time."

"Tony" Stuever has a legion of friends, and last night and to-day he has been almost overwhelmed with congratulatory messages. He has contributed liberally to the campaign, and has been a member from the Tenth District on the Democratic State Committee.

"Wonder how Chief of Police Harrigan views the situation as regards himself?" remarked an observing politician at the Platters' House. "The Mayor's term as Chief of Police is a very short one, and it is believed that he would be highly pleased to remain in that office. But to be sure, the Mayor's term is a very short one, and it is believed that he would be highly pleased to remain in that office."

Gen. Lewis' position. He repudiates the charge that he is a "Sound Money Democrat."

A Post-Dispatch reporter called the attention of Gen. James M. Lewis, the newly appointed Police Commissioner, to a statement in the Globe-Democrat to the effect that some local Democrats were declaring him to be a "sound money Democrat."

"That," said Gen. Lewis, "is either a fake, or else some of the city Democrats are not sufficiently interested in my work during the last campaign to observe the stand I took. I have always stood with the free silver Democrats as soon as the agitation began for the calling of the People's Convention, and I never swayed from that view. I heartily approved the action of Mr. Bryan as soon as he was nominated, although as a Missourian it was natural that I should prefer the nomination of Mr. Bland. If I could have contributed to the party's cause, I would have done so. I am acquainted with the national leaders, and I would have done so. I am acquainted with the national leaders, and I would have done so."

When Mr. Bryan came to St. Louis for his first visit after the nomination, I was the honor of being one of the Reception Committee which met him at the depot and took him in charge during his stay. During the campaign I made a number of speeches, both in St. Louis and other parts of the State, and never failed to respond to an appointment made for me by the State Committee. I would have gladly done more had I been called upon, and had my professional duties permitted me not being posted as to where I stood and stand. I am a straight-out Democrat, and as such I acknowledge the right of the majority of the party to determine the party's position as to select the party's candidates. When the platform is framed and the candidates nominated I support them to the full extent of my ability.

"In an especial sense I was a supporter of Gen. Francis during the last campaign, and was extremely gratified to see him run away ahead of his ticket, in spite of the vicious fight made upon him by the bootleggers and deserters. I am satisfied that he will give the State a clean, honest, vigorous, Democratic administration, and I will support him to the full extent of my ability."

Blake: My wife is just like a fire. Lake: Hot-hot all the time, I suppose. Blake: Yes, and if I don't stay home and watch her she goes out.

GEN. LEWIS THE RIGHT MAN.
HIS APPOINTMENT PLEASES THE BEST CLASSES.
WHAT THE GOSSIPS SAY.
A Possibility That Chief Harrigan May Not Be Reappointed When His Term Expires.

Police Board politics has suddenly loomed up as the prime topic for discussion since Gov. Stephens appointed Gen. James M. Lewis and "Tony" Stuever as Police Commissioners, and Major James Bannerman and Dr. Otto E. Forster have been confirmed by the Senate. The new Police Board is now complete, and the politicians are figuring on what policy it will follow, and what changes will be made, if any, to be made at all. For the time being the reorganization of the Democratic party here is not discussed to any great extent. Every politician has something to say about the new Police Board.

When it became a certainty that the appointments of Maj. Bannerman and Dr. Forster would be confirmed, the politicians guessed that "Tony" Stuever would be set aside for an Irish-American. But Gov. Stephens surprised the prophets by appointing Mr. Stuever, notwithstanding a strong flight was made against him up to the last moment.

The Governor registered the big surprise, however, when he appointed Gen. James M. Lewis. His name had not been mentioned for the place—nobody in the ranks of the professional politicians even dreamed of him for Police Commissioner. His appointment caused as much excitement as a dynamite explosion among the "push" politicians and the members of the old City Committee.

Some of the friends of M. J. Cullinan argue that he ought to have been appointed instead of Stuever, and if not Stuever then Wendell Phillips and George Thompson. M. P. and his house was a station of the "Underground Railway," through which slaves made their escape from the South. When the noted shaduck escaped from Boston Court House in 1851 he went straight to Loomister and was sheltered by Drake, who dressed the negro in woman's clothes, and assisted him to Canada. James Jackson, a slave of Jefferson Davis, was also befriended in a similar manner.

Gen. Lewis is but 37 years old, but he has made an enviable record at the bar in St. Louis. He comes from the old Lewis family of Virginia, although he is a Tennesseean. He came to Missouri 15 years ago and read law in the office of his uncle, ex-Gov. Francis Pickens. He was a member of Gov. Francis's staff.

Mrs. F. N. Judson, in speaking of Gen. Lewis, said: "I think the appointment of Gen. Lewis is a good one. He is well qualified for the position. He is a man of high character, an efficient member. It is very proper that we should have a man of his caliber in the position of Chief of Police."

Much rivalry is said to exist between Mr. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Bradley Martin in the matter of balls, and the pedigree of each in matter of speculation. Mr. Belmont never was in the best Mobile society. His family name is F. M. one of the first families of Mobile.

Sigmora Cousine of South America, the richest woman in the world, has copper and silver mines that yield her an income of \$100,000 a month, and coal mines that net \$30,000 a month, while her stock farms produce more revenue than all her other property together. She also owns a fleet of steamships and immense bodies of land.

Cecil Chamblaine, who is now in London, occupies a prominent place among the women composers of to-day. She is a brilliant pianist, but is known chiefly through her compositions, which have been published in large numbers.

Police Board Gen. Lewis' record is upright and honest; he has great ability, and withal a thorough comprehension of the duties of his office. I prophesy that he will make one of the best Police Commissioners that the city has ever had.

Gen. Lewis is receiving hosts of friends who come to congratulate him in his office. His mail also overflows with hearty congratulations.

To a Post-Dispatch man who wanted an interview, Gen. Lewis said: "I have nothing to say just now. I have not been consulted, and I do not care to express my views as to any policy at this time."

"Tony" Stuever has a legion of friends, and last night and to-day he has been almost overwhelmed with congratulatory messages. He has contributed liberally to the campaign, and has been a member from the Tenth District on the Democratic State Committee.

"Wonder how Chief of Police Harrigan views the situation as regards himself?" remarked an observing politician at the Platters' House. "The Mayor's term as Chief of Police is a very short one, and it is believed that he would be highly pleased to remain in that office. But to be sure, the Mayor's term is a very short one, and it is believed that he would be highly pleased to remain in that office."

Gen. Lewis' position. He repudiates the charge that he is a "Sound Money Democrat."

A Post-Dispatch reporter called the attention of Gen. James M. Lewis, the newly appointed Police Commissioner, to a statement in the Globe-Democrat to the effect that some local Democrats were declaring him to be a "sound money Democrat."

"That," said Gen. Lewis, "is either a fake, or else some of the city Democrats are not sufficiently interested in my work during the last campaign to observe the stand I took. I have always stood with the free silver Democrats as soon as the agitation began for the calling of the People's Convention, and I never swayed from that view. I heartily approved the action of Mr. Bryan as soon as he was nominated, although as a Missourian it was natural that I should prefer the nomination of Mr. Bland. If I could have contributed to the party's cause, I would have done so. I am acquainted with the national leaders, and I would have done so."

When Mr. Bryan came to St. Louis for his first visit after the nomination, I was the honor of being one of the Reception Committee which met him at the depot and took him in charge during his stay. During the campaign I made a number of speeches, both in St. Louis and other parts of the State, and never failed to respond to an appointment made for me by the State Committee. I would have gladly done more had I been called upon, and had my professional duties permitted me not being posted as to where I stood and stand. I am a straight-out Democrat, and as such I acknowledge the right of the majority of the party to determine the party's position as to select the party's candidates. When the platform is framed and the candidates nominated I support them to the full extent of my ability.

"In an especial sense I was a supporter of Gen. Francis during the last campaign, and was extremely gratified to see him run away ahead of his ticket, in spite of the vicious fight made upon him by the bootleggers and deserters. I am satisfied that he will give the State a clean, honest, vigorous, Democratic administration, and I will support him to the full extent of my ability."

Blake: My wife is just like a fire. Lake: Hot-hot all the time, I suppose. Blake: Yes, and if I don't stay home and watch her she goes out.

PRECINCT COMMITTEEN.
Candidates for the Office Springing Up in Every Ward.

Much interest has been displayed among Democrats in all parts of the city since the precinct plan of organization has been adopted. The new City Committee of Sixty-five will meet at the Platters' next Friday morning and perfect all the details of the new organization.

But the aspiring Democrats are not waiting for the snow to melt before preparing for the spring campaign. The new party position of precinct committeemen has aroused hundreds of candidates in all the wards.

One hour after the Post-Dispatch, giving the outline of the precinct plan, had reached the Nineteenth Ward, the next day a number of Democratic candidates for precinct committeemen were developing a printing office and had their cards struck off, announcing themselves for the new office. It was the same in several other wards.

This renewed enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party is regarded by the leaders as a sign of rejuvenation. The primaries to be held Feb. 9 to elect precinct committeemen will develop a number of lively contests. The people now have a voice in party management, and Democrats who have never appeared at the primaries are now expected to take an active part.

HE BLOCKADED THE LINE.
An Ex-Policeman's Fine Sense of Humor Delays Traffic on the Twelfth Street Bridge.

Harry C. Smith, an ex-policeman, blockaded the Union Depot line of street cars on the Twelfth street viaduct at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday by lying in the snow across the tracks.

Smith had been drinking all of Tuesday night and in the early morning he had a quart bottle with very little whisky left in it. He had been over on the South Side and when he fell across the tracks he was walking north on the bridge over the railway tracks.

When he fell he refused to get up. In a few minutes the nose of a fender on an electric car well filled with passengers on the way down town pushed him in the ribs. He would not move.

A CONSTABLE'S CLEVER TRICK.
HAD TO USE EXECUTION BLANKS TO COLLECT BILLS.

IT CONSTITUTES EXTORTION.
Lawyer Porter Says He Will Ask for a Warrant Against Constable Phil Wolf.

George J. Porter, manager of the St. Louis Law Exchange, states to a Post-Dispatch reporter that he will apply for a warrant against Constable Philip Wolf for malfeasance in office.

Wolf is Const

IT IS A VAST ARMY.

The Ones Who Are Marching Toward Death and Do Not Realize It.

The official returns of the City of New York show that more than one-third of all deaths are from consumption, pneumonia or grip. When we stop to calmly think over this fact it seems really awful. And yet every case, without exception, started from small beginnings. A cough in the morning; tickling in the throat; a thick, phlegmy discharge; chills at night; difficult breathing; a tightness across the chest; these and many more symptoms indicate the presence of that terrible disease which, unless checked, means certain death with long painful suffering.

These truths should serve as a guide for all who feel the approach of consumption, no matter by what path it may come. We do not hesitate to assert that any man or woman who will use Duffy's pure malt whiskey according to directions can defy consumption and prolong life with all its blessings.

CITY NEWS.

Welsh Rarebit.

Bayle's Welsh Rarebit Packed in jars. Ready for toast or cracker. For sale by leading grocers and caterers.

Thin and Poor Blood

make men and women feel miserable. To get well, take "SILBEE'S PEPTONIZED IRON AND MANGAN." Sold by druggists.

FREEMAN'S TRIAL.

Several of the witnesses might be indicted for perjury.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—It looks as if several witnesses in the trial of Walter K. Freeman, charged with assaulting Sally Work, formerly of Moberly, Mo., would be indicted for perjury.

The defense is directly opposed to that of the prosecution on every material point.

Mrs. Anna Field, born Ward, in testimony for Freeman could give no personal knowledge as to when Sally was born, the question of the girl's age being the point on which the degree of the alleged crime rests, but said she did know Freeman from her aunt, Anna Field, and Sally's mother, and that she had seen Freeman at the Westinghouse people, who are alleged to want one of the Freeman patents, with it. Anna swore that when the alleged assault took place she was in the room with Sally from the house after the alleged assault "she kissed me good-bye and whispered: 'For God's sake, send a lawyer; they are making me lie.'"

John Houliet, a witness, testified that Freeman was in Saratoga on June 6, 1934, when Sally said he was in the Fourth street flat dictating to her the scurrilous letter to Arthur Field.

St. Louis in the Lead as a Fruit Shipping Point.

From the Murphysboro (Ill.) Daily Independent.

"A finer bunch of bananas than those now exhibited at J. A. Anderson's confectionery store has never been seen in Murphysboro. This fruit, as usual, was shipped to Mr. J. A. Anderson, by the Gunn Fruit Co. of 333-339 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo."

BOW TORPEDO OUTFITS.

They Will Be Removed From Vessels of the United States Navy.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Nearly every vessel in the United States Navy has been found to be not only in a weakened, but a dangerous condition. Most of the larger vessels in commission are being built and fitted with bows for ramming purposes. Besides this, torpedo outfits have been placed in the bows of most of these vessels, and this is the real cause of the trouble.

The construction of the torpedo tubes materially affects the ramming power of the vessels. The tubes have been found to be practically useless as well as dangerous to the ships.

All these matters have been placed before Secretary of the Navy Herbert, and an order has been given that the bow torpedo outfits of all vessels removed. It will cost probably \$250,000 to make the changes.

PECULIAR POISONS.

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of disease and death, called by scientists (poisons), are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay), poisoning the blood, making it thick, and bringing in red corpuscles, poisoning the brain, causing headaches and pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion irritates the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes. And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion is to take, after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply a pleasant, harmless form of all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase the flow of pure blood, strengthen nerves, brighten eyes and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full-sized package or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MODERN FROM THE TROUGH.

UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY OF REPUBLICAN OFFICE-SEEKERS.

EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Cutting Off Consular Fees and Higher Qualifications Required Cast a Gloom Over Politicians.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Those politicians who are desirous of entering the diplomatic service under the McKinley administration have, doubtless, felt some qualms at finding how completely the extension of the civil service rules has shut them from the trough.

The officials of the Department of State all agree that the new rule has already been of great value to the service, and that it should be extended so that all appointments hereafter should be made after competitive examination to places of the lowest grade, and vacancies above that filled by promotion. Thus far only three appointments have been outside the rule, and they were for special reasons.

Gen. Lee was sent to Havana because the President desired a man of special qualifications at that post, during the Cuban troubles. A Mr. Churchill was appointed Consul at Apia because he had long been a resident of the Samoan Islands, understands the language, and is familiar with the habits and customs of the people.

While Mr. George F. Smith was appointed Consul at Chungking because he had been five years with great efficiency as Vice Consul and understands the Chinese language. It has been demonstrated that the examinations scare away many unworthy applicants, and the fact that a Consul must be able to speak and write the language of the country to which he is sent. This consideration absolutely bars the defense of the proper conduct of the business of his office. The other subjects to which the examination relate are as follows:

General education, knowledge of languages, business training and experience. The country in which the consul or commercial agent is to serve, its geographical features, principal cities, chief products, and its relations to the United States.

The executive, his nature and use. Functions of a consul or commercial agent as compared with those of a vice-consul or consul. The duties of a consul or commercial agent as compared with those of a vice-consul or consul.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

The examining board is authorized to issue such notices and such rules as they may deem necessary to accomplish the purpose of the regulation, and to make such changes in the regulations as they may deem necessary.

Relations between a consul or commercial agent and the government of the country to which he is appointed, and the relations between a consul or commercial agent and the government of the United States.

Acts of Ambassador or Minister, how far they bind a consul or commercial agent. Diplomatic and consular functions, and the duties of a consul or commercial agent.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

Consular regulations of the United States. Such other subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

MISERY OF THE MINERS.

Gloomy Picture Drawn of Their Condition in This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Samuel Woods, Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and its parliamentary committee, and who attended as a fraternal delegate the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati last month, takes a rather gloomy view of the conditions and prospects of the mining industry in the United States.

In an article he has written on the results of his observations he says that the condition of the miners, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania, is very unfortunate, their earnings being far below those of their fellow-workers in England. This condition, he says, is due to the monopolistic nature of the labor employed. The mines of America, he says, through the power of coal trusts and monopolies, are being worked mainly by coolie labor—black men, Russians, Chinese, foreigners of all kinds, and as a consequence, American and British workmen are being rapidly driven out.

The miners have not the same protective laws that exist in England, while the inspection of mines is a farce. There is no inspection in the true sense of the word, and the inspectors are much more interested in the employers than in the workmen. The system of inquiring into accidents is very lax, and, speaking generally, human life is not valued.

So far as the labor market is concerned, he concludes that the greatest obstacles to organized labor in America are the coal trusts and syndicates and trusts that prevail on every side and in connection with every industry.

MESSAGE FROM GERMANY.

Only an Anglo-Saxon Could Be as Cold-Blooded as Cleveland.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. HAVANA, Jan. 27.—C. B. Hernandez, a Cuban messenger, has reached Havana after a perilous journey of over 400 miles, with a message from Gen. Gomez to the United States.

Hernandez's report of his interview with Gomez in part reads as follows: "The Cuban people have never so determined as they are now. The Cuban army and the Cuban people have started out for absolute independence."

Concerning President Cleveland, Gen. Gomez said: "I should be guarded in what I say. Mr. Cleveland is at the head of a great nation, for whose people I have the most profound respect, and he is well acquainted with the situation in Cuba and the financial condition of the country. I admit him, but only as a desecration of the Anglo-Saxon race could be as cold-blooded as he has shown."

"If it was only for humanity, he ought to stop the barbarities in a friendly way. For each gun, I could clear away and his troops from the island. He should order us the most complete home rule, backed by the United States."

Then we would have to wait for the United States to enforce the agreement, and that is the only thing in which we trust; that is, the United States will keep its word and the Spanish army and Spanish flag, and the supremacy of the people of Cuba."

DUCHESSE ELOPES.

Wife of Duke Philip Runs Away With an Austrian Captain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Journal from Vienna says: "The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain."

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain. The Duchess of Coburg, a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the Emperor, has run away with an Austrian captain.

FITZ BEGINS HIS TRAINING.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXPECTS TO FIGHT IN MEXICO.

WILL STAY IN NEW YORK.

Stuart Has Not Yet Told the Pugilists When or Where the Fight Will Take Place.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Robert Fitzsimmons began light training Wednesday for his battle with James J. Corbett. According to the articles of agreement with Dan Stuart, who is promoting the fight, neither Fitzsimmons nor Corbett will be notified of the location of the battleground until Feb. 17, consequently neither of them is in a position to select training quarters or begin hard work.

Fitzsimmons has decided to remain right in this city until he hears from Stuart and has mapped out for himself a system of exercises that he will follow during his stay here. He will make a daily twelve-mile run from the Barthold Hotel, where he is stopping to Macomb's dam and return, skirting Central Park.

He will use the dumb bells for a few minutes each day, and will do some work on the wrist machine.

In an interview Fitzsimmons said: "I think it is not necessary for me to take any gymnasium work, as I have no flesh to take off, and I will do some work on the wind pump and keep my muscles supple. The runs and light exercise will do this for me. I won't box until the day after tomorrow, two weeks, as I want to give my muscles a good rest before using it. It is all right now, the sweats have gone down, and the soreness has left entirely. I have not the slightest fear of the fight with Corbett."

"I am expecting to hear from Dan Stuart shortly in order to select a training place. I don't know where the fight will be decided, but it is my impression that it will be in Mexico. If it is, I will have the same quarters that I had for the Maher fight at Juarez."

"I don't know who will train or second me, yet, as Martin Julian may be prevented from going with me on account of his mother's severe illness, I will select my own trainer, and will be only a few pounds lighter when I start."

Corbett began his training in St. Louis last week. His exercise also will be for the present confined to running and light hand work. The champion's theatrical engagements will keep him from going into training until the middle of the month.

SKATING CONTESTS.

Fair Association Will Hang Up Prizes If the Weather Holds Out.

If the cold weather holds out for a week longer St. Louis will have a grand skating carnival, the first in many years.

The St. Louis Fair Association has a plan on foot to arrange a programme of skating races to take place on their large lake in the Fair grounds within the next week.

A purse will be hanging up for professional skaters, while the amateurs will compete for prizes and a cash prize of \$1,000.

Probably more people are interested in skating than in any other sport. There would be no trouble in securing a large programme of well-billed races could be arranged.

The attendance, too, should be large, as the course, except for the short sprint races, is well suited to the winter weather, and the lake, leaving a large, clear space in the center where the audience can skate and keep warm.

The Fair Association has unusual facilities for the winter races, to pay the largest sum of money to the winner. The skaters' grounds have been covered with skating machines, and the ability of the company to fulfill its guarantees.

There can be no doubt as to the answer which the Equitable Company has given to the skaters' demands. Its financial statement for the year shows a surplus of over \$1,000,000. No other company has a surplus approaching this, and, for the purpose of the skating races, the Equitable Company is the only one that can make good its guarantee.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

The Equitable Company now issues a policy of skating insurance, which is a most desirable feature, and where they depend on figures, given in dollars and cents. Such a policy, which will cover the skaters' losses, is a most desirable feature.

FIRED FROM THE FIRE.

EARLY MORNING PANIC AT THE HOTEL ROSSMORE.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES.

Unconscious Women Were Carried to the Street in the Arms of Firemen and Policemen.

A tall man with a cap pulled over his eyes and a pair of muffs on his ears went scurrying up Chestnut street this morning shortly after 2 o'clock.

When he reached Eighth street he happened to glance toward the top of the Hotel Rossmore, which stands on the northwest corner. A dense black smoke was pouring from the roof, and whirling and twisting away in the cold wind.

The man stopped and looked all about. There was no one else on the street, and no fire in sight.

"Fire!" he yelled suddenly, and ran toward the hotel.

"Fire, fire, fire!" he yelled again, and he began bawling on the new stairs down.

The night owls heard him, and popped out of neighboring saloons and restaurants. They swarmed into the streets, taking up the alarm, and running toward the smoke-belching building.

The night watchman at the Lincoln Trust Building stood in the middle of the street in front of his building and waved a lantern.

"Fire!" he kept shouting, apparently entirely forgetful of the fact that there was an engine house at Seventh and Olive streets. No one seemed to think of this. The crowd surged around the hotel like a besieging mob.

They pounded on the doors. They threw rocks at the windows. They discharged pistols into the air.

"Get up, get up," they roared at the sleeping people in the rooms above. "The place is on fire. You'll all burn to death."

Probably the first person who turned to death had not a messenger boy at the Eighth street office of the Western Union telegraph company, and run out to determine the cause. He saw the columns of smoke growing thicker and thicker, and he rushed into the building and dashed with red from the crackling flames seeking to burst through the door.

He didn't yell "fire." He turned in an alarm to Engine No. 4 and Truck No. 3 at the Seventh street engine-house. The firemen responded instantly.

Battering in the front door, they started up the stairs, dragging their hose with them. By this time the fire had reached the second floor. The building from cellar to garret was filled with smoke. They could hear the firemen's voices in the smoke, but they could not see them.

A panic seized them. Mad with fear they rushed into the halls in their night clothes, some carrying garments with them, and others empty-handed.

The firemen met the streaming crowd tumbling down the stairs. They pushed their way up. They were screaming and cursing and running in a mad desire to reach a place of safety.

Through the halls, as the firemen mounted from floor to floor, they saw the flames and the smoke billowing up. Some of the men, carrying lamps, were pounding on the doors, making sure that no one had been left asleep.

The higher the firemen went the denser became the smoke. When Foreman Fitzpatrick, still dragging at the line of hose, reached the top floor, he saw the flames. Rucker, right at his heels, it was almost impossible to breathe.

A man was standing about and choking with the smoke.

"There's a woman in that room," he gasped, as he pointed to the east end of the hall.

Fitzpatrick dropped his hose for the moment and hammered on the door. It flew open. On the floor he could see the figure of a woman half clad. Her arms were outstretched in her dress, which she had been trying to slip on when the smoke overcame her.

The fireman seized her, dragged her to her feet and pulled her into the hall. She partially recovered her senses, and she called to Chief Rucker, who in turn passed her to his men, and she was taken to the street in safety. This woman was an employee at the Union Station.

She had been aroused by William Breen, who roomed on the same floor, and had let some of the men have her step-ladder to get up through the skylight, and the roof was thought she would have time to put some clothes on, and attempted to do so, with almost fatal results.

In the room adjoining Fitzpatrick found another woman, whom he rescued by crawling in on his hands and knees. She was carried down in safety. Her name not learned.

It occupied but a few seconds and the firemen went on with their hose. The fire had started in the northeast corner of the building, between the ceiling of the first floor and the roof. The cause was active fire. It had eaten its way through the length of the building.

A minutes hard work with the ax was possible to get at the flames. At the end of a half hour's fight they extinguished the fire.

The firemen were busy in that end of the building when Officer J. J. Kavanaugh, who was on duty, saw a woman in a nightgown and a white robe, who was trying to get out of the building. He saw her and she was taken to the street in safety. This woman was an employee at the Union Station.

It is a record of success. The firemen in a few minutes had put out a fire that had threatened the lives of many people. The cause was active fire. It had eaten its way through the length of the building.

A minutes hard work with the ax was possible to get at the flames. At the end of a half hour's fight they extinguished the fire.

The firemen were busy in that end of the building when Officer J. J. Kavanaugh, who was on duty, saw a woman in a nightgown and a white robe, who was trying to get out of the building. He saw her and she was taken to the street in safety. This woman was an employee at the Union Station.

It is a record of success. The firemen in a few minutes had put out a fire that had threatened the lives of many people. The cause was active fire. It had eaten its way through the length of the building.

A minutes hard work with the ax was possible to get at the flames. At the end of a half hour's fight they extinguished the fire.

The firemen were busy in that end of the building when Officer J. J. Kavanaugh, who was on duty, saw a woman in a nightgown and a white robe, who was trying to get out of the building. He saw her and she was taken to the street in safety. This woman was an employee at the Union Station.

It is a record of success. The firemen in a few minutes had put out a fire that had threatened the lives of many people. The cause was active fire. It had eaten its way through the length of the building.

A minutes hard work with the ax was possible to get at the flames. At the end of a half hour's fight they extinguished the fire.

The firemen were busy in that end of the building when Officer J. J. Kavanaugh, who was on duty, saw a woman in a nightgown and a white robe, who was trying to get out of the building. He saw her and she was taken to the street in safety. This woman was an employee at the Union Station.

It is a record of success. The firemen in a few minutes had put out a fire that had threatened the lives of many people. The cause was active fire. It had eaten its way through the length of the building.

A minutes hard work with the ax was possible to get at the flames. At the end of a half hour's fight they extinguished the fire.

The firemen were busy in that end of the building when Officer J. J. Kavanaugh, who was on duty, saw a woman in a nightgown and a white robe, who was trying to get out of the building. He saw her and she was taken to the street in safety. This woman was an employee at the Union Station.

It is a record of success. The firemen in a few minutes had put out a fire that had threatened the lives of many people. The cause was active fire. It had eaten its way through the length of the building.

A minutes hard work with the ax was possible to get at the flames. At the end of a half hour's fight they extinguished the fire.

very powerful. Putting an arm about each of them he half dragged, half carried the two women to the street. Their names are Mrs. Kate Knott and Mrs. Annie Brady. The former is 37 years old and the latter is 35.

Sergeant Jim Dawson and Officer Barney Reagan were at the foot of the stairs on Chestnut street receiving the people as they came pouring out. The officers hurried them to places of warmth. Some of them were taken to Ferguson's saloon, which is on Chestnut street and others to Harrison's restaurant on Eighth street.

After the fire was sent back to get their clothes. Most of them were able to get wearing apparel, as not much damage was done, except to the roof. Everything was pretty well water soaked, but enough garments were immediately used to dry out for the unfortunates at different stories in the neighborhood.

The Rossmore is not a hotel in the strict sense of the word. Downstairs on the corner there used to be a saloon, but the room has been vacant several months. Next adjoining on Eighth street is the real estate office of Joseph P. Whyte. Upstairs on the second floor Justice of the Peace Haughton has his office. Albert Griffin, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, also has his place of business and his sleeping quarters on the floor.

Above that is a large number of rooms, occupied by a varied assortment of people. Many of the rooms are still occupied. The damage to the building is estimated at \$2,000. Justice Haughton's office was flooded with water. So was Mr. Whyte's office. The damage to them, however, is comparatively small.

The building is owned by a non-resident. The agent for the property is the Matthews Real Estate Co., whose office is on the Chestnut street side of the building.

RUBBED HIS STRAPS IN TWO.

Ex-Convict Stockton's Desperate Attempt to Escape.

Tom Stockton, a notorious three-time convict, whose arrest Sunday night by Detective Killian and Williams was told exclusively in the Post-Dispatch, made a bold attempt to escape Tuesday night.

Monday night Stockton feigned illness in his cell in the holdover. He complained of having cramps in the stomach, and so went to the City Hospital for treatment. Stockton made no attempt at suicide, and never claimed to have swallowed poison, as told in a sensational article in an afternoon paper.

When he was received at the City Hospital he was placed in one of the medical wards. He was not allowed to leave his room, and he was strapped to his cot as a matter of precaution.

He was quiet and docile Tuesday and swallowed the medicine prescribed for him without a quail. At 10 o'clock Monday night the nurse saw that he was acting peculiarly. The straps that bound his hands were slipped under the bed covers, and he was able to get out of his cell.

Every time she turned suddenly she saw Stockton's head poking out from under the covers. He was watching her closely. Once when she turned he was sitting upright and she thought he was going to get out of his cell.

She knew Stockton to be a desperate man and feared to conduct an investigation herself.

She called one of the male guards and when the cover was thrown back it was discovered that Stockton had rubbed the straps off his hands. He was able to get out of his cell in a few minutes he would have freed his feet and his escape would have been a matter of time.

Stockton was removed to the cells and will be returned to the Four Courts Wednesday.

He has served three terms in the penitentiary and is now in the County Workhouse. He was released from the penitentiary last May, where he had completed a two year term for the burglary of the saloon at Eleventh and Pine streets. He was caught in the act.

Stockton is a man of about 35 years of age, of medium height, and is a native of Missouri. He has been in the penitentiary for several years, and is now in the County Workhouse.

SPRINTING CLERGYMEN.

Drs. Lee and Morrison Run Down a Sneak Thief.

Two clergymen and a sneak thief created considerable excitement in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Locust streets at noon Tuesday. They indulged in a lively sprinting match from St. John's M. E. Church, Twenty-third street, to the corner of Locust street, where the thief was caught and taken to the police station.

The athletic ministers were Drs. H. C. Morrison and J. W. Lee. They were in attendance upon a dinner given by the ladies of the congregation. Just as the dinner was served a woman in an ante-room saw a thief enter and gather up a number of wraps. She gave the alarm. The thief ran, with the two clergymen close behind.

The trio sprinted through the alley between Locust and Washington avenues. The clergymen gained rapidly all the way, and when Garrison avenue was reached the thief was overtaken. He was given into the custody of a policeman, who happened along some time afterwards.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The Board Desires to Utilize Its Lot on Locust Street.

The Public Library Board is making an effort to push the erection of a new library building at Seventeenth and Locust streets. The board now owns a lot at that point. It has been the intention of the Library Board to erect a commodious building, and friction with the School Board over the Board of Education building has helped the project materially.

The Library Board has been making an effort to secure financial aid by the passage of a bill in the Legislature, providing for a slight raise in the rate of taxation. A bill providing for this has been drafted by Attorney Lester, and is now before the board. A special meeting of the board was held Tuesday for the purpose of considering the bill. The full board was not present, and another meeting will be held.

FROZEN IN A BOX CAR.

Thomas Hogan Stole a Ride and Had His Ears Nipped.

Thos. Hogan of Youngstown, O., brought a pair of badly frozen ears to a Dispensary Tuesday night to be treated. He said he got them in a box-car while he was stealing his way to St. Louis. He added naively that if the railroad company would put stoves in their box-cars such things would not be likely to happen. Dr. Lippe treated him and sent him on to the City Hospital.

Assaulted a One-Armed Man.

William Gleason attacked S. J. Adams, a private watchman, on Seventh and Olive streets, Tuesday night. Gleason knocked the watchman down and kicked him. Adams has only one arm. Bystanders interfered in his behalf. They were subjected to rough treatment when an officer placed him under arrest.

Gleason had several scalp wounds, due to the caresses of the multitude. He was taken to the Dispensary and then to the Four Courts. Adams will apply for a warrant charging assault and battery.

Workingmen's Bryan Club.

The Third Ward branch of the Workingmen's Bryan Club will hold a mass meeting Wednesday night at Annunciation School Hall, southeast corner Chestnut avenue and Sixth street. Mr. Sterling P. Bond will address the meeting. All Bryan Democrats are invited to attend.

The South section of the Polish branch will meet Thursday evening at the corner of Lami and Ninth streets.

Twenty-third Ward branch has called a meeting of its Executive Committee and elected chairman at Bellevue Hall, Easton avenue, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Oil-Thrower's Latest Victim.

Miss Emma Pfingston, 2705 North Twelfth street, is the latest victim of the oil thrower. The oil was thrown from a third and Dodder street house shortly after dark Tuesday. On the route the oil thrower sprang a dress with machine gun fire. She has no idea of where or when it was thrown, but thinks she passed the miscreant near St. Louis Park.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible, and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist, but there are areas of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary for the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an altruist,